pealed to the candid judgment of honest men as to what Republican Senators are recreant to their party-those who resisted the obliteration of the last vestige of legislation in favor of all ver from the statute books or those who sus-tained President Cleveland in that policy.

"It is admitted," Mr. Carter said, "that the House bill is not and was not intended to be an xpression by the party of its views. It has been and is now distinctly asserted that it is not Republican measure. It is a measure to meet an alleged emergency, which the Chief Execu tive officer of the nation, chosen by a majority of the people in 1892, stoutly asserts does no exist at all. The party then is in the attitude of forcing uncalled-for relief upon a reluctant

Democratic Administration." Aside from this, Mr. Carter contended that the method employed was seriously objectionable. It built upon existing law as a foundation. The Wilson Tariff bill has been everywhere condemned by Republicans as notoriously inquitable and unjust, It assumed to protect the manufacturers and cast the producers of -called raw material throughout the country into open competition with cheap labor every-where. The pending bill now proposed to make this injustice more glaring. The Wilson bill was framed upon a theory favoring ad valorem in preference to specific duties. On high authority it was asserted that ad valorem tariff

in preference to specific duties. On high authority it was asserted that ad valorem tariff had been repudiated by the principal commercial nations in their tariff systems. When and where, he asked, did this obsolets and discarded clock for fraud and evasion become sacred in Republican eyes? The pending bill made a 15 per cent, horizontal raise on twelve schedules of the Wilson bill. When and where did the Republican party become committed to the horizontal movement in tariff legislation? The Wilson bill, the ad valorem tariff, and the horizontal scheme had each in turn been emphatically condemned by Republican party become commended anywhere by Republican authority. How then, he inquired, could it become treasonable for a Republican to oppose all three of these clements combined?

Answering the claim that the bill, if it became a law, would expire by limitation in 1898. Mr. Carter asserted that if the intricate tariff riddle this bill would construct should prove reasonably satisfactory to the manufacturers of the courtry, it would remain the law of the land for an indefinite period of time. Therefore he could not vote for it. The metion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Finance without instructions would leave that committee at liberty to prepare and present to the Senate a fair and Just bill, which every Republican measure would raise an insue, while his veto message of the President on a true Reoublican measure would raise an insue, while his veto message of the President on a true Reoublican measure would raise an insue, while his veto message of the President on a true Reoublican measure would raise an insue, while his veto message of the President on a true Reoublican measure would raise an insue, while his veto message of the President on a true Reoublican for the Republican could conscientiously support. The veto message of the President on a true Reoublican for message of the President on a true Reoublican measure would raise an insue, while his veto message of the President on a true Reoublican

raise an insue, while his veto message on the pending bill would raise a laugh—at the expense of the Kepublican party.

Mr. Carter said he was a firm believer in the policy of protection to American labor and American industries, and that a large majority of the people of Montana were devoted to this doctrine, notwithstanding they were purchasers of protected articles generally, and only received a meagre direct benefit through the duties on lead and wool. But they also believed in the principles laid down in the Republican national platform of 1892 in the following words:

The American people, from tradition and interest, favor himetallism, and the kepublican party demands the use of both gold and silver a standard money with such restrictions and order to the determine the party of values of the two metals so that the purchasing and debt paying power of the doilar, whether of silver, gold, or paper, shall be at all times equal.

ienance of the parity of values of the two metals so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold, or paper, shall be at all times equal.

Certain Republicans of masure judgment, wide research, and unquestionable integrity of purpose, he said, had urged the party to undo by law the mischief brought about by law. This element in the party was known as the free silver element. Recently certain self-constituted censors of party action had been pleased to denominate such Republicans as conspirators against the public weal; others had gone so far as to invite them to relieve the party of their obnoxious presence. They have been advised that their States were not needed in Republican columns. Garrulous statesmen, possessed of more zeal than knowledge, had assumed to deal with party principles by the measure of party necessity. The advocates of the free and unlimited coinage of eliver in the Republican party insisted upon the adoption of their views, because they believed that the principle for which they contend is inherently and eternally right. Their real and enthusiasm in behalf of silver does not detract from their devotion to every elementary principle of the Republican party. "Their Republicanism, however," he said, "is piaced on trial, and I therefore beg leave to briefly review the history of recent events, to the end that this history may shed some light upon true allegiance to Republican party." Their Republication is a spark of genius and marked political tact in diverting public attention from the fact that the dark cloud which spread ower the country thirty days after his nomination was really due to the presence of his own party in power, by ascribing it to another and wholly inadequate cause—the Silver Purchasing act. The Sherman act was repealed, but the depression in business still continued. Then the Wilson bill was passed, and yet disorder, doubt, and uncertainty pervaded the country. Another exhibition of genius. The President suggested that the green back was t

clsm for the most shady and iniquitous transaction in public finances the world had ever known.

Then, when the sentiment of the country was found to be overwhelmingly against the issuance of bonds in times of peace, there came another exhibition of genius. A venerable dispute of the age of three-score and ten, concerning a strip of swamp land in Venezueia, was rushed upon the country with a warlike demonstration, and we were proudly informed that the same hand that authorized the tearing down of the flag at lionolulu would sustain the Government at all hazards, even unto the horrors of war. By this time the Republicans of the East had become used to bobbing up and down like a cork on the water at the suggestion of the President, and instantly a resolution was passed appropriating \$100,000 for a commission to advise the Executive on points on which ample facilities for information were at the time at his disposal. On Dec. 17 the warlike Venezuelan message was given to Congress.

On the evening of Dec. 20, just three days having been allowed to work Congress and the country up, another message followed, in effect renowing the call for the retirement of the greenbacks and authority to issue bonds. Conservative men were swept off their feet. The last message adroity referred to the first, and an innerestive warning was suggested to the country. Who could think of party principles at such a juncture? We were persuaded that war was upon us. Under pressure of this artificial but exacting and exciting situation the House. The Record shows that three and one-half hours were allowed for the consideration of the nead bill. To insure speedy relief, Republicans strepped their own principles at earliff and the wilson bill as a foundation for a revenue measure, and about one day to the consideration of the nead bill. To insure speedy relief, Republicans strepped their own principles and the Wilson bill as a foundation for a revenue scheme, and they proceeded to its enactment, fondly hoping that the President might condessend

the success of the other. Some gentlemen who pretended to understand the situation refused to cooperate.

"To the candid judgment of honest men," said Mr. Carter, "I leave the determination of questions relating to the fidelity of Republicans in this Senate to their party principles. The Republican principles resisted the effort of the Administration to strike the last silver coinage law from the statute books; they resisted the passage of the Wilson bill; they resisted the last silver for the lessuance of bonds in times of peace; they resisted the passage of the Wilson bill; they resisted the issuance of bonds in times of peace; they resisted the flast and they now resist an inferential violation of the principles of the Republican party platform by resisting approval of horizontal tariff revision, ad valorem duties, and the Wilson bill. On protection and bimefallism as the basis of the economic and financial bolicy of the country the whole West is united. The party which accepts the one and ridicules the other cannot expect support from the people of that section of the country."

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) criticised Mr. Carter's position on the subject of wool. He reminded the Sonator that protection on the wool of the voolegowing States thad been supported by the voolegowing States themselves. He now wished to ask the Scnator from Montana one question. That was, "Whether we are to understand him as saving that if he fails to convince the majority of his Republican associates that that they are wrong, he proposes that no protective tariff shall pass the Senate." Mr. Hoar also asked Mr. Carter whether he was satisfied with the construction given to the bimetallic clause of the last Republican platform by Mr. Harrison.

Mr. Carter expressed his regret that the later.

tory as furnishing a beacen light for hope. But, as interpreted by the Republicans of the East, the Minneapolis platform commanded them to wipe the last vestige of legislation favorable to silver from the statute book. With that construction of the platform he was at war now and would continue to be at war.

Mr. Gear (Rep. Jowa) reminded Mr. Carter that the bimetaille plank in the Minneapolis platform had been drawn up by two distinguished Senators—Jones of Nevada and Teller of Colorado.

guished Senators—Jones of Nevaua and televiof Colorado.

Mr. Carter admitted that that was so, but said, facetiously, that those Senators were so ignorant of the English language that they did not understand that they were obliterating all legislation in favor of silver.

Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.) explained his connection with the bimetallic clause of the Minneapolis Convention, and said that he was not responsible for the qualification that had been added to it.

lis Convention, and said that he was not responsible for the qualification that had been added to it.

Mr. Gear suggested that the Senator from Colorado had voted for that qualification.

Mr. Teller admitted that he had done so is the Convention, but said that he had done so is the Convention, but said that he had done so is the Convention, but said that he had done so is the Convention, but said that he had done so is the Convention, but said that he had done so is the Convention, but said that he had done so is the Convention, but said that he had so the Senator from Street for the said that he had so the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) defined it. He read an extract from Mr. Shermans Zanesville speech at a Republican State Convention in Ohio, in which Mr. Sherman spoke of the circulation of auxiliary silver coln as constituting bimetallism. Nobody else, he said, regarded that as blinetallism. If it was, then France and Germany were bimetallis countries.

Mr. Sherman defended his own position on the money question. He asserted that there was more silver in circulation how than ever before, and that in England and in France silver was maintained at par with gold. In this country now, he said, the laboring man was paid in dollars that had the same purchasable power as gold, while under the bimetallism claimed by the silver advocates the laborer would be cheated out of half his hire. He refuted and contradicted, and its faliacies had been exposed; but the Sonator always repeated them as if they had novelty or force. The Minneapolis Convention, Mr. Teller asdethed them as the Senator from Ohlo gave, it would have been laughed out. The Senator fould not put the Republican party on that kind of bimetallism as the Senator from Ohlo gave, it would never have entertained such a definition of bimetallism. Everybody knew that the people could not get along without subsidiary silver coin. To define that as bimetallism was playing on the American people what might be called, in common parlance, a "bunco game."

Mr. Teller "Nor for anybody else," Mr. Hawley (Rep.,

"Nor for anybody else," Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.) prompted.
"It is said to be owned by British capital," Mr. Teller added, "and I understand that that is the truth of nearly all the great metropolitan dallies."

In continuing his speech, which was delivered in a very excited manner, Mr. Teller exclaimed that the Senator from Ohio would find that the silver corpse was a living corpse that would rise to haunt him and his gold standard. The only thing that would bring prosperity and progress to the country and would silence the discontent of the people, which was shown by a Republican success one year, a Democratic success the next year, and a Populist success the third year, was honest sound money made up of the two metals.

was honest sound money made up of the two metals.

"Mr. President," he declared in conclusion, "you will not discard silver. It may be that for a time the advocates of the gold standard may deceive the people. But they cannot do it long. They cannot do it always. And if the Republican party put itself in the lead of the Senator from Ohlo, the pride and glory and splendor of that party will be obliterated and destroyed in the infamy of this transaction."

Mr. Stewart (Pop., Nev.) was about to begin a speech when he was interrupted by a call for the regular order the Cuban resolution. A general laugh rang through the chamber when he asserted solemnly that he would have been through immediately if he had not been interrupted. rupted.
The discussion on the Cuban belligerency res-olution was then proceeded with. Mr. White

vocacy of the substitute for the resolution which he had rendered a few days ago.

Mr. Alien (Pop., Neb.) offered a substitute for the Cuban resolution. It authorizes and requests the President to issue a proclamation recognizing the independence of the republic of Cuba. He asked that the resolution lie on the table.

Cubs. He asked that the resolution lie on the table.

Mr. Allen referred to the vote yesterday on taking up the Tariff bill, and the statements made by Messra, Morrill, létep. V.I. and others that the Tariff bill was dead, and said that while he did not believe in the policy set forth in that bill, yet if the Republicans could unite upon it, and would gouple with it an amendment providing for the free coinage of silver, not a substitute, the Populist party would help pass it. The Populist party would help pass it. The Populist party would help pass it. The Populist Republicans: "We will swallow your measure of taxation (the House Tariff bill), which is nauseating, which is unjust, if you give to the people of the country more sound money with which to pay the increased taxation." He said that the Populist votes, added to the forty-four Republican votes in the Senate would carry the House Tariff bill by a majority of five; and the Populist Senators would give their votes for it "without the dotting of an 'i' or the crossing of a 't' 'If the Republican Senators would vote for the addition to it of a free coinage substitute. He introduced and sent to the Clerk's desk a bill in that form.

Mr. Baker (Rep., Kan.) asked Mr. Alien if he

form.

Mr. Baker (Rep., Kan.) asked Mr. Alien if he would niedge himself and his party to vote for the House Tariff hill, with a proviso for the free coinage of American silver only.

Mr. Allen replied that he could not pledge his party one way or the other, but for himself he would not do it, because it was not free coinage. The bill was ordered to be printed as an amendment to the House Tariff bill.

#### NEW POSTMASTER IN UTICA.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.-In appointing E. P. Bailey Postmaster at Utica, the President today put an end to a contest that has been going on over that office for more than a year. Mr. Bailey was formerly Postmaster at Utica, but he was displaced during the Harrison Administration by the present Postmaster, Mr. Miller. When Mr. Cleveland came to Washington for his second term, he was closely followed by Mr. Bailey and his friends, who urged the appointment of Bailey on the ground that President full four years' term, as was understood to be the practice.

The practice.

Postmaster-General Bissell objected to the appointment of Mr. Balley, and it is said that he informed the President that any of the numerous applicants, excepting Balley, would be entirely acceptable to him. Secretary Lamont, however, was a personal friend of Mr. Balley, and steadily urged the President to appoint him, notwithstanding the protest of Mr. Bissell. The matter hung fire until to-day, when the President decided that, in view of the fact that Mr. Balley was not allowed to serve out his full term under the Republican Administration, he would in this case waive his general objection to appointing men to the places they formerly occupied. There will be no objection to his confirmation on the part of the New York Sensters.

THE NEW CONSUL AT CAPE TOWN.

James H. Mulligan, Former Consul-Gen. WASHINGTON, Feb. 26. -In making the selection of a Consul at Cape Town, South Africa. which fell upon James H. Mulligan of Kentucky, whose name was sent to the Senate today, the President and Secretary Olney exercised the greatest care, in view of the important position which the Consul will occupy with reference to the Transvaal disturbances and the arrest of John Hays Hammond and other American citizens. In order, however, to secure for the place a standing that would make it acceptable to some man of prominence, Mr. Olney requested the Senate Committee on Appropriations to insert in the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill a paragraph increasing the salary of the Cape Town office from \$2,000 to \$3,000 a year. This provision was adopted, and Mr. Mulligan's nomination followed.

Mr. Mulligan is borne on the rolls of the State Department as Consul General at Anta Saroes.

Mr. Mulligan is borne on the rolls of the State Department as Consul-General at Apia, Samoa, but he has tendered his resignation of that office, having recently returned to the United States for that purpose. He was appointed Consul-tieneral in March, 1894. During his incumiency he became dissatisfied with the working of the tripartite Government of the island, and he wrote official letters to the State Department criticising the administration of judicial business by Chief Justice Ide, an American. This dissatisfaction is understood to be the reason he relinquished his office.

Minority Report on the Bayard Resolutions. WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.-Mr. Dinsmore of Arkaneas reported to the House to-day the views of the minority members of the Foreign Affairs Committee on the resolutions censuring Ambassador Bayard. The report says that there is nothing contained in either of the she asked Mr. Carter whether he was satisfied with the construction given to the bimetallic clause of the last kepublican platform by Mr. Harrison.

Mr. Carter expressed his regret that the latter question had been put to him. It had not been his purpose to undertake to injure or to advance his purpose to undertake to injure or to advance of the party aspring to the Presidency of the party aspring to the Presidency of the crepabilic. But since the duestion had been propounded, he would say that he had not been wholly satisfied with the Administration and purpose of Mr. Harrison. Still, Mr. Harrison's interpretation of the binistic provision of the Republican platform was reasonably satisfaction. speeches mentioned that calls for or justifies

WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Pin Pah Starts for Cores-The Art WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.-Youg Kiu Pak, who

has been Corean Charge d'Affaires in United States for nearly two years, and the sole representative of his Government Washington during the past year, left for home this morning, expecting to sail from San Francisco on March 5 and reach Seoul about the middle of April. Mr. Pak has been in this country since the beginning of the World's Fair, at which he was the Royal Commissioner of Corea, afterward studying in the missioner of Cores, atterward studying in the University of Pennsylvania. He was one of the most popular members of the diplomatic corps in Washington and a great favorite at the White House. It is expected that he will return to this country in a few months as the guardian of the future King of Cores, the second son of the reigning monarch, whom it has been decided to educate in America.

The Army Appropriation bill was reported to he Senate this morning. It has been increased \$3,500 only, the total amount of the bill as re \$3,500 only, the total amount of the bill as reported being \$23,279,402, while the act for the current fiscal year appropriates \$23,252,208. The Senate committee struck out the House provision which prohibits hereafter the retention of any of the pay of enlisted men, on the ground that it was new legislation. For years this bill has carried an appropriation of \$1,000 for additional pay to the officer in charge of the public buildings and grounds in Washington. This was omitted by the House and inserted by the Senate committee. The committee also inserted a provision that no enlisted man discharged by order of the Secretary of War for disability caused by lis own misconduct shall be entitled to travelling allowances.

The House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to-day made several important additions to the Post Office appropriation bill for ditions to the Post Office appropriation bill for the coming fiscal year, providing for increased fast mail facilities. The item providing for fast mail facilities between Springfield, Mass., and New Orleans, which had been stricken from the bill, was reinserted, the appropriation for the service being \$190,000 was added for special mail service between Chicago and Council Bluffs, Ia., via Burlington. Special facilities were also provided for between Kansas City, Mo., and Newton, Kan., the appropriation for this route being \$81,700.

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS Leaves of Absence-A General Court Mar tial at Plattsburg Barracks.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.-These army and navy rders have been issued: The extension of leave of absence granted First

Lieut. William N. Blow, Jr., Fifteenth Infantry, is further extended one month. ley surgeon is revoked, and Major William H. Cor Major Richard S. Vickery, retired from active service Leave for four months, on surgeon's certificate of

tificate of disability, is granted First Lieut, Charles D. Palmer. Third Artillery. Leave granted Second Lieut, Wilmot E. Ellis, Fifth Artillery, is extended one month.

The retirement from active service by operation of law of Col. Charles M. Terrell, Assistant Paymaster Geograph. The retirement from active service by operation of aw of Col. Charles M. Terrell, Assistant Paymaster Jeneral, is announced.
Leave granted Capt. George S. Anderson, Sixth Lavalry, is extended one month.
First Lieut. Charles Hyrne, Sixth Infantry, will repair to this city and report to the Adjutant-General of the army for temporary duty.
A general court martial is appointed to meet at Plattsburg Barraeks, N. V. for the trial of such persons as may be properly brought before it. Detail for hie court from the Twenty first Infantry: Major John S. Coe. Capis, Stephon P. Josebn, Ebenezer W. Stone. Daniel Cornman, Joseph W. Duncan, Charles A. Williams, and Francis F. Ettonbead: First Lieuts, Larles J. Bonesteel, Solomon E. Sparrow, John S. Parke, Jr., Edward H. Brooke, and Frederick I. Falmer: Second Lieut, Frank h. Lawton; First Lieut, Jamys H. Bailey, Judge Advocate.
Capt. Marion P. Maus, First Infantry, will proceed of Fort Leavenworth and report for duty as a memoer of the board of Officers, ownered to convens at hat place for the purpose of preparing rules for small rims firing for this season.

Capt. William Stephenson, assistant surgeon, is releved from further duty at Fort Canby and will releved from further duty at Fort Canby and will releved from further duty at Fort Canby and will re-

Bring for this season.

William Stephenson, assistant surgeon, is refrom further duty at Fort Camby and will replie be season.

James R. Richards, Jr., Fourth Cavalry, haven found by an Army Retiring Board incanactor active service on account of disability fields.

If you selve service, is, by direction of the President, If from selly service. taied for acute of the service, is, by direction of the service, in the service. Ensign G. W. Williams is detached from the Washington Navy Yard and ordered to Indian Head Proving Station. Caaplain D. McLaren is retired from ac

A Majority of the House Naval Committee Favor the Building of Six.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 .- Although the subcommittee which has had the preparation of the Naval Appropriation bill are reticent con-cerning its provisions, it is believed the measure provides for six battle ships and a number of torpedo boats, not exceeding afteen. The ma-jority of the sub-committee are known to have strongly favored this increase, notwithstanding the argument that the ucpleted condition of the national finances demand a smaller appro-uration. riation.

The sub-committee is understood to provide or an increase of 1,000 in the number of en-

An appropriation of \$250,000 to begin the work of building reserve guns for vessels under subvertion is also provided for in the sub-correlated's bill.

Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26. The President to-day ent to the Senate the following nominations Postmasters E. P. Bailey, Utica, N. V.; Mary Z. Cleveland, Waterville, N. V.; Albert Snyder, Green-castle, Pa. To be Consula Samuel Comfort of New York, at casile. Pa.

To be Consula-Samuel Comfort of New York, at Bombay, India: 8, 3l, Keedy of New York at Grenoble, France: J. H. Mulligan of Kentucky, at Cape Town, South Africa.

George J. Roskrugs of Arizona. to be Surveyor-General of Arizona.

Lieut. Col. J. P. Canby, Deputy Paymaster-General: Major Frank M. Coxe, Paymaster, do be Lieutenant-Colonel and Deputy Paymaster.

Colonel and Deputy Paymaster-General.

Samuel Comfort, nominated as Consul at Bombay, is the present Vice-Consul at that place. He is a New York man who is engaged in business in India, and was appointed to the Vice-Consulate in 1894 as from that dependency of Great Britain. It is a fee office, and last year the fees amounted to \$371.50.

S. H. Keedy, nominated as Consul at Grenoble, France, is a physician of New York city, He was highly endorsed, but owed his appointment largely to his familiarity with the French language. Grenoble is a town of about 75,000 inhabitants, situated in the French Alos, and is the headquarters for the French glove trade, It is a fee office, averaging between \$1,500 and \$2,100 a year.

Van Horn-Tarsney Contested Election Case, WASHINGTON, Feb. 26,-All but the first hour of a long day's session in the House was devoted to the discussion of the Van Horn-Tarsney contested election case. It was announced by Mr. Johnson, in charge, that a vote would be taken co-morrow. Mr. Tarsney made the opening speech in his own behalf, advocating the adop-tion of the recommendation of the minority, that the case be reopened and the bailots in certain disputed precincts in Kansas City re-counted.

counted.

Messrs. Parker (Rep., N. J.) and Powers (Rep., Vt.) also supported the minority report.

Mr. Burton (Rep., Ill.) advocated the majority report, unseating Tarsney, but the latter had not completed his remarks when the House at 5:30 o'clock adjourned.

Mr. Loud (Rep., Cal.), Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported the Postal Appropriation bill.

PAWNBROKER FERGUSON IN BED. The Police Have Not Captured the Long Island City Robbers.

Pawnbroker Dennis G. Ferguson, who was assaulted in his shop at 48 Jackson avenue, Long Island City, on Monday afternoon by four men, who looted his establishment, spent yesterday in bed nursing his wounds, while his 11year-old granddaughter, Dora Dewar, who was year-old grandaughter, Dora Dewar, who was also roughly handled by the gang, spent the day in the little room back of the store telling friends and neighbors about the attack and rob-bery. Samuel Hutchinson, who formerly acte as Ferguson's assistant, attended to the custom-

No schedule of the articles stolen has been submitted to the police, and they think that \$1,500 will cover the loss.

The police received the following telegram yesterday:

Police Headquarters, Schmit, N. J.,

Police Headquartens, Sumit, N. J., Feb. 26, 18un. To Peter Kelly, Police Department, Long Island City, Party with Ferguson's goods here last night, and am indexvoring to trace him. Edw. R. Kelly, Chief of Police. The genuineness of the telegram is questioned by the police, and they are walting to receive further particulars from Summit.

THE REMEDIAL BILL.

It Is Said the Government Expects Patture and Wants to Drop the Bill. OTTAWA. Ont., Feb. 26.-It is said that twentyseven Conservative members of Parliament will vote against the Manitoba Remedial bill, and the Government has been so advised. Under these circumstances the Government is trying to evade going on with the bill.

A story is current to-night that the Government has telegraphed for Premier Greenway to come to Ottawa and lend his assistance to straightening the tangle.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, casy to operate, 250.

MORE PARTY LEGISLATION. THE ALBANY POLICE BILL GOES

THROUGH THE SENATE.

Two Republicans, Pavey and Coggeshall Vote Against It-The Horton Anti-Spar ring Bill Laid Aside in the Assembly, ALBANY, Feb. 26. The Albany Police bill went brough the Senate to-day with only two Republican votes against it, those of Senators Pavey and Coggeshall. Two hours were spent in debating the bill. The Republicans taunted the Democrats with having passed a similar bill for Buffalo, and declared that their bill was no worse against the Buffalo bill and stood upon his own record. Senator McCarren also said that he had predicted Democratic defeat in Buffalo if that bill was passed, and he now predicted Republican defeat in Albany if the Republicans seized control of the police.

Senator Cantor moved to recommit the bill, with instruction to strike out the enacting clause ... cand the bill was a vicious one, and that funy two-thirds of the people of Albany did not want it.

Senator Pavey made a long speech against the bill, appearing for the first time this session in opposition to what was practically a party measure.

Mr. Nussbaum asserted that the bill was drawn in the interest of good government and with a view to honest elections. The motion to strike out the enacting clause was lost, 15 to 31. Senator Pavey voting with the Democrats. The bill was then put on its final passage. Senator Coggeshall, in voting against it, said he

did not believe the bill justifiable. It sought to gain undue partisan advantage. On that account alone he would not oppose it, but it went further, and reached to individuals and their The final vote was 33 to 16, Senator Lexow be-

ing absent. The bill has now passed both

In the Assembly, under the call for the report from the Excise Committee, Mr. Kempner moved to discharge the committee from the further consideration of Mr. Adler's bill legalizing saloons which had been injured by the recent Court of Appeals decision bearing upon the maintenance of a saloon within 200 of the motion Mr. Kempner said that the mat ter had been delayed long enough. He called for the aves and noes upon his motion. and it was lost by a party vote of 78 noes, 45 ayes. As the Speaker announced the result of the vote, Mr. Kempner came quickly down toward the well, and, shaking his hand at the Speaker,

the well, and, shaking his hand at the Speaker, loudly cried:

"Mr. Speaker, I give notice now that under its proper order of business I will every day renew my motion which has just been lost. And, Mr. Speaker," and here Mr. Kempner raised his voice to a louder pitch, "we will light it out upon this line if it takes all summer."

"That," quietly said the Speaker, "Is a privilege the gentleman has."

The Horron Anti-Sparring bill came up as a special order. After the reading of the title, Mr. Donnelly sent to the desk an amendment, which proved to be a motion, to recommit the bill for the insertion of a clause that would allow snarring exhibitions in athletic clubs which leased a building, if it did not own one, as recuired in the bill.

Mr. Ilorton said the amendment, if passed, would allow men to lease a building for one night, and hold "singring" matches under the guiss of being athletic clubs. He would consent to amend the bill so that athletic clubs which leased buildings for a year might carry on sparring exhibitions.

The bill was then laid aside.

Bills passed in the Senate:

Mr. Forrester's, providing that Brooklyn firemen may be recompended to uniforms injured or destroyed while on duty.

Mr. Slewart's, anoending the charter of Yonkersrela-

may be recompensed for uniforms injured or destroyed while on duty.

Mr. Stewart's, amending the charter of Yonkers relative to taxes and assessments.

Senator iburn's, authorizing Yonkers to use the proceeds of certain bonds for a municipal or police building. Also confirming the acts of the Water Board Tarrytown in conveying land and authorizing other conveyances.

tees under deeds of traces.
It of creditors and traces of senator Suitivan's, authorizing the maintenance of Senator Suitivan's, authorizing the maintenance of Senator States and the sidewalks of New York

Bills introduced in the Senate: Senator Page—Authorizing the expenditure of \$1, 00,000 for repaying streets and avenues immediately outsmooth to public schools in New York city of local mprovement assessability for the payment of local mprovement assessability in Westheater county ter-Senator numerous sensitives the state of the asseaments until Jan. I heat, the second of the service of the ser

Senator Brush-Providing that supplies for the Brooklyn Health Department for Immediate use may be obtained in the same manner as supplied for the Police and Fire departments,
Senator Cantor Allowing the New York Board of
Estimate and Apportionment to audit reasonable
costs and expenses of any Commissioner who has
successfully contested an attempt to remove him
from office on charges.

Also requiring painters to obtain permits before
crecting scarfolding. Also requiring painters to obtain permits below executing scatfolding.

Senator Wray Providing that when bridges are built over any navigable tilewaters between two countres, one of which contains a city, the boundaries of which are the boundaries of the country, the Countries of City Works in such city shall apportion the expense on the city. The consent of the Supervisors and Common Council must be had as to the necessity for a bridge, and the Common Council may order bonds issued. When any such bridge is condemned by the United States authorities, the city and country, if it is determined to rebuild the bridge, may do so. The bill applies to the Newtown Creek bridges.

Bills massed in the Assembly:

Bills passed in the Assembly: Mr. Brownell's, amending the county law relating to sheep killed by dogs.

Mr. De Graw's prohibiting railroads on Keap street,
Brooklyn, without the convent of property owners.
Senator Hainer's, reappropriating unexpended balances of money appropriated to the Custodial Asylum
for Feeble Minded Women. for Feetbe Mindel Women.

Mr. Shere's, appropriating \$75,000 to continue work on the Capitol.

Mr. Bur's, allowing hunting for deer each Wednesday of the month of November of each year.

Mr. Post's, providing for the consent of property owners in the opening of inlets from the ocean into Saar Poul. owners in the opening or Saug Poul. Mr. Riausdell's, appropriating \$1,200 for the Thomas Asylum for lestitute Indian Children. Asylum for lestitute Indian (Children. Asytum for lessificite Indian Chiteren.
Mr. O'Grady's, appropriating \$10,000 for lands taken
for the building of the Capitol 50,000 for acquiring land
for the improvement of the Caiedonia Fish Hatchery.

Mr. Forrester's bill providing for legislating out of office the police surgeons in Brooklyn was lost, it falling to receive the constitutional number of votes.

Mr. Waldo of Kings moved that the vote be reconsidered, and that the motion lie upon the table until to-morrow. Carried.

Bills introduced in the Assemble.

Bills introduced in the Assembly: Mr. Austin—Amending the General Stock Corpora-tion law by making it less stringent, the object being o prevent the necessity of incorporation in other states of stock companies by making New York State ays more fiberal. ows more liberal.

Mr. Sauger's, amending the Militia law by providing
Mr. Sauger's, amending the Militia law by providing
Mr. Savidina—bringing Lloyds insurance concerns
miler the supervision of the State Insurance Depart

Mr. Audett -Fixing at the sum now paid the salaries of the park police of Brooklyn.

Mr. Brehman - compelling surface railroad companies to begin to lay tracks in streets within a year after securing the trainbluse.

Mr. Hills-Compelling the construction of only fire-proof hotels and theatres in the cities of the State.

Mr. Wilson-Prohibiting railroads on Classon avenue in Brooklya.

Mr. Sanger - Froviding for better methods of legislating in the State Legislature. The bill embraces the recommendations of the special Commission which investigated the subject.

# Pure

Blood means sound health. With pure, rich, healthy blood, the stomach and digestive organs will be vigorous, and there will be no dyspepsia. Rheumatism and neuralgia will be unknown. Scrofula and salt rheum will disappear. Your nerves will be strong, your sleep sound, sweet, and refreshing. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes pure blood. That is why it cures so many diseases. That is why thousands take it to cure disease, retain good health. Remember

### Hood's Sarsaparilla

DOCK IMPROVEMENTS.

Bills Introduced for the Issue of Bonds the Purchase of Property. ALBANY, Feb. 26.-Dock Commissioner Edward C. O'Brien, who was in the city to-day, in explaining the five New York city dock bills introduced by Assemblyman Wilson, said that in order to complete the improvements between Charles and Gansevoort streets, the plans of which have been approved by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, it will be necessary for the city to acquire the property, together with the wharfage rights, between Bethune and Gansevoort streets. It is estimated that this property, with the structures thereon, will cost \$2,250,000, and with the two blocks below, between Bethune and Charles streets, will aggregate over \$4,000,000. It will also be necessary to acquire the bulkhead rights between Seventeenth and Twenty-third streets for the use of certain domestic shipping now lo-cated on the North River, and it is estimated that the purchase price of this property will be \$1,000,000. Condemnation proceed-ings are in progress for the acquisition of other properties on the North and East rivers very much needed for improvements, which allo-gether would swell the total sum for the pur-chase urice of property and construction pur-poses to \$2,000,000.

gether would swell the total sum for the purchase urice of property and construction purposes to \$6,000,000.

One of the bills introduced to day provides for additional dock bends of \$6,000,000, but not more than \$1,000,000 in any one year; also bills providing that, the title to the property be tween Bethune and Gansevoort streets. North River, and Seventeenth and Twenty-third streets, East River, shall be vested in the city within four months after the Commission of Estimate and Assessment shall have filed their oaths to office, were also introduced.

These improvements, when commission of the largest transatlantic steamships, five new piers on the East River for domestic shipping, and will also permit of the allotment of a suitable space for a few constwise steamer lines, sailing ships, market bonts, and other vessels engaged in the transportation of building or other bulky material, now cramped and inconvenienced in transacting their business.

While the encouragement to the commerce of the city, rather than the amount of revenue to be derived, should be the incentive to promote action in the matter, yet on this expenditure of \$9,000,000 the city would receive \$500,000 in revenue annually, or at least five per cent on the investment. The city will receive more than \$2,000,000 for the present year in revenue derived from the doct system, which, with the \$500,000 under the proposed improvement, will go into the sinking fund to liquidate the city debt.

Other bills were introduced providing that whenever the Department of Docks shall have

of the bills were introduced providing that whenever the Department of Docks shall have established a plan or plans for the improvement of the water front of the city, the Board of Street Opening and Improvements shall have exclusive power, upon the application of the Department of Docks, to alter and establish the grade of any streets adjacent to the water fronts, and also authorizing the Board of Docks to fix the salary of the engineer and chief of the department at not less than \$6,000 nor more than \$12,000 per annum.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.- The Anti-Sparring bill, as amended and as it will pass, provides as fol-

"A person who within this State engages in instigates, aids, encourages, or does any act to further a contention or fight, without weapons, between two or more persons, or a fight commonly called a ring or prize fight, either within or without the State, or who engages in a public or without the State, or who engages in a public or private sparring exhibition, with or without gloves, within the State, at which an admission fee is charged or received, either directly or indirectly, or who sends or publishes a challenge or acceptance of a challenge for such a contention, exhibition, or fight, or carries or delivers such a challenge or acceptance, or trains or assists any person in training or preparing for such a contention, exhibition, or fight, is guilty of a misstemeanor. such a contention, exhibitions of a misdemeanor.

"Provided, however, that sparring exhibitions with gloves of not less than five ounces each in weight may be held by a domestic incorporated athletic association, in a building occupied by athletic association, in a building occupied by a three particles.

Proposed Free Employment Bureau. ALBANY, Feb. 26 .- A free employment bureau is to be established in New York city by the State Commissioner of Labor Statistics if the bill of Assemblyman A. C. Wilson becomes a law. The bureau is to be maintained for the purpose of receiving all applications for labor on the part of those seeking employment and all applications for help on the part of those desiring to employ labor. The Commissioner is to appoint a superintendent and such clerical assistants for the bureau as may appear necessary for its proper conduct. The superintendent shall receive a salary not to exceed \$1,200 per annum. The clerk or clerks required shall receive a salary of not more than \$50 per month. The sum of \$5,000 is appropriated.

t for at least one year under a lease, or in a building owned and occupied by such associa-

Executive Department Employees Classified. ALBANY, Feb. 26.-Gov. Morton recently reclassify the force in the Executive Department. The Commission has done this and the Governor has approved the classification. The classificaion provides that the offices of private secretary, military secretary, appointment clerk, pardon clerk, and executive stenographer shall be in schedule A, exempt from examination, and clerks, stenographers, and messengers shall be under schedule B, open to competitive examination. The change does not affect any person now belief. holding a position.

Senator Cantor's Objection to the Greater

ALBANY, Feb. 26 .- Senator Cantor this morning said: "My position on the Consolidation bill is this: Senator Lexow says that it will require ten years for the Greater New York Commission ten years for the Greator New York Commission to complete its work. This will put the great city under the rule of men appointed at Albany for that period of time, and will be a diagrant violation of the principles of home rule and a curse to the people whom it is proposed to gov-ern during that time."

The Press Wheelmen of New York City. ALBANY, Feb. 26. The Press Wheelmen of New York city, formed to promote bicycling among members allied to the press, and to ena ble night workers to participate in such club rune as will be convenient to all concerned, was incorporated to-day. The directors are C. M. Maxwell, C. Kojan, and William McLaugh-lin of Brooklyn, H. Fichtel, John T. Brosnao, L. F. Osborne, W. W. Grimez, and J. Harkness of New York.

STRONG DODGES GODKIN.

He Refuses to Extend the Civil Service

Rules in the City Departments. Civil Service Commissioners Godkin, Robin son, and Olcott called on Mayor Strong yesterday and conferred with him in reference to extending civil service regulations to places in the Finance, Law, Street Cleaning, and Public Works departments which have hitherto been solely at the disposal of the heads of those departments. The Commissioners also want to make the Mayor's bond and warrant clerks, make the Mayor's bond and warrant clerks, the clerks, librarian, and sergeant at-arms of the Board of Aldermen subject to examination and appointment under civil service rules.

The Mayor immediately interposed objections to the proposal. He showed his Commissioners that the bond and warrant clerks held confidential relations with the chief executive of the city, as the latter was dependent upon them in the matter of his approval of warrants on the city treasury. The Mayor also pointed out that the clerks and other subordinates of the Board of Aldermen could not be brought within the scope of civil service without a change in the law which makes this appointment dependent on the yearly action of the Board. As to the other departments, the Mayor declined to give any option until he had conferred with their respective chiefs.

CUT HIS DOGS' THROATS.

Three Animats Made Victims of Their Owner's Insane Hage.

BAY SHORE, L. I., Feb. 26. While Julius Mentz a boss barber, was on a spree yesterday he killed three young trick dogs owned by hin They were of the black-and-tan breed and were valued at \$75 each. Mentz returned to his shop yesterday blind with race at some fancied wrongs, and seizing the pups by their hind legs he lifted them from the floor and cut their throats one after the other with a razor.

The mother of the pups, Fidox, a performing trick dog valued at \$700, escaped the barber's wrath, it is said by hiding. Mentz, since his recovery from 11 debauch, is very penitent and greatly regrets are killing of his dogs. He vows that not another glass of liquor shall ever pass his lips.

Miss Bartlett Loses Her \$150,000 Suit. Boston, Feb. 26. The jury in the Bartlett-Bigelow case this morning rendered a verdict for the defendant. Miss Mary O. Partlett sued the executors of the late for Henry T. Bigelow for \$150,000 for alleged breach of contract. Miss flariert asserted that she was engaged to marry Dr. Bigelow, and he promised, if he died before the marriage to leave her \$150,000 in his will. Dr. Bigelow ded in 1890, and Miss Bartlett's name did not appear in his will.

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While other retailers are themselves taking their first peep at early spring styles in Men's Clothing-we as wholesale manufacturers take time by the forelock-and open out our newest styles to the retail public. We announce for next SATURDAY our

OPENING SALE of highest class Early Spring Suits, Spring Overcoats, Spring Hats and Spring Furnishings-all in accor. dance with our "New Era" policy at manufacturers' lowest wholesale cost prices.

Half of the town will be there to see the freshest. brightest, newest, up-to-date ideas in Spring Clothing for

At our two retail stores.

## BIERMAN, HEIDELBERG & CO.

Cor. Broadway and Chambers St.

(Stewart Building) and at 194 Broadway (Below Fulton Street).

THE BERMUDA-JAMAICA CABLE. FIFTY MISFIT YELLOW GARTERS. British Guiana Calling for the Completion of the Proposed Strategetle Line.

People in British Guiana are greatly dis urbed because of the fact that telegraphic ommunication between Great Britain and British Guiana, and all the West Indian colonies for that matter, can be had only by way of land lines through the United States and across the Island of Cuba. Comment is made on the probability of the interruption of means of communication in case either the United States or Spain should be hostile to England. Of course British Gulana is chiefly concerned over the Venezuela troubles and the certain telegraphic isolation that would immediately result in case of serious trouble between the United States and Great Britain, just at the time when the colony would most want to be in close communication with London.

The local Government is being urged to pres on the home Government the need for im medi ate completion of the projected cable from Berate completion of the projected cable from Bermuda to the British West Indies. The cable from Halifax to Bermuda was laid two or three years ago, for purely strategic purposes, and it is the line tention of the War Office some day to continue the line to Jamaica. This would afford an ali-British cable connection between Great Britain and all her possessions in the West Indies and South America. It is urged that the completion of the line is indispensable for strategic purposes, and also that it would undoubtedly soon be commercially successful. All commercial business between Europe and the West Indies and British South America would naturally go by the Bermuda-Halifax route, as being more direct and quicker than by way of Cuba and the United States.

If the Bermuda-Jamaica cable is laid and also the proposed trans-Pacific cable from Vancouver to Australia, with its continuation to Mauritius and South Africa, Great Britain will have an alternative and all-British route of telegraphic communication between all parts of her empire. Such a world-girdling cord of communication is one of the aims of the Imperial Federationists all over Britain's possessions, as they believe it would do very much toward further cementing the empire. muda to the British West Indies. The cable

Boston Elevated Railroad Company—which is the Meigs system—have been sold to J. Pierpont Morgan of New York. Mr. Morgan was in Boston a short time ago, and it is believed the transfer was made at that time. Coupled with the report of the sale, various rumors were put in circulation. One of these was the purchase made by Mr. Morgan in the interest of the West End Street Railway Company. President Little said he had only just heard of the report, and that if Mr. Morgan had bought the franchise, he had done so on his own account, Mr. Morgan is a stockholder in the West End Street Railway Company. It is the general belief in State street that the Boston Elevated Railroad Company has sold its franchises to Mr. Morgan to get the money to carry out its plans, and that a reorganization of the company will follow, which will result in the building of the elevated road in Boston. The Meigs act, passed in 1894, gives a franchise the building of the elevated road in Beston. The Meigs act, passed in 1894, gives a franchise to construct an elevated road in Boston and its suburbs. The authorized capital stock is \$10,000,000, and the company was required to file application within six months for a route for five miles of track. The application for a route is now before the Board of Aldermen.

Dearth Vall, Miss Cornelia Van Rensselaer Vail the vonne. est daughter of the late David Olyphant Vail. was married to Henry Golden Dearth yesterday fternoon in Grace Church. The Ret. Dr. Huntington officiated. After the ceremony there was a reception at the home of the bride's mother, at 29 Washington source.

The bride is a nicce of the late Schuyler Van Ransselaer. Mr. Dearth is a descendant of William Bradford. Colonial Governor of Massachusetts. He ranks well among the younger American artists.

The bride was given among the content of the bride was given among the content. American artists.

The bride was given away by Robert M. Thompson. Her only attendant was her sister, Miss Anna Murray Vali. The ushers were Edward Farnham, Ramon Guiteras, Herbert Deaman, and Ellwood Herrick.

Lyon Newcomb.

MAMARONECK, Feb. 2d. At the Methodist Episcopal Church to-night Miss Emma Kittle Newcomb, daughter of the late Asbury Newcomb, was married to William Edwin Lyon, Jr., comb, was married to William Edwin Lyon, Jr., of the W. E. Lyon Iron Works, New York city, The Rev. James E. Holmes, pastor of the church, officiated, and was assisted by the Rev. Alien MacRossie of Grace M. E. Church, Brookiya, and the Rev. David G. Downey of Stamford. The maid of honor was Minnie E. Lyon, a sister of the bridegroom, and the best man was his brother. W. Irving Lyon. The ushers were Frank A. Rooke of New York, Leonard Palmer of Mamaroneck, B. C. Meighan of Manaroneck, and Harry Irving Price of Montchair.

Quarter of a Million Gallons of Beer Spolled.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26. More than a quarter of a million gallons of beer were spoiled by fire in the cooling room of the M. Brand Browing Company at Fiston avenue and Snow street has night. The damage done to the beer and the building in which it was housed was estimated by Mr. Brand at \$1,000. The Queer Mistake that Broke Up the Circle of the Golden Garter. Ansonia, Conn., Feb. 26.-A remarkable thing

happened in connection with the organization of the Circle of the Golden Garter in the corses factory in Shelton last week. The girls employed there are interested in secret societies. association with a secret ritual, signs, grips, and passwords. She consulted her fellow employees, and they all agreed to join it. After work, one afternoon, they got together and signed a constitution, nearly fifty names being secured. It was proposed to meet for organization last week, when the originator of the cir-cle was to submit the ritual and other details. The question of a badge was brought up at this meeting, and, as it was thought best to have the badges ready to give out on the night of institution, the question was settled then with little difficulty. A golden garter, made of silk, was adopted with a unanimity that was surprising, when it is considered that all were young women.

One of the charter members is considered an expert with the needle, and to her was given the contract for furnishing the garters. She purchased a large quantity of the material how much is not made public and set at work on the garters and kept at it industriously for several evenings. On the night of institution the garters were ready and the contractor took them with her to the place of meeting. Before the meeting was called to order one of the girls, a plump and pretty lass, proposed that they take a look at the new badges, as it would save time after the meeting opened. The idea met with approval, and the package of garters was opened and passed around, each one of the fifty girls taking one-only one was to be worn, on the right leg and examining the workmanship, This passed inspection and the maker was com-This passed inspection and the maker was complimented on her skill. Then one of the girls, bending down, said she would try one of the garters on just for fun. She unbuckled it, passed it around her leg just below the knee, cave a look grew rosy in the face, tugged a trifle, looked annoyed, and stood up again.

"What's the matter, Mamie?" asked one of the girls who were watching her.

"Nothing, only that garter isn't large enough for me," said the young woman. "Please hand me another."

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happened. One of the leaders threw her garte

heard above the hubbub. At last something happened. One of the leaders threw her garter across the room and cried. Then another said something about scandalous. Another mentioned broomsticks. There was a general cessation of buckling on garters and each looked at the other in surprise.

"Say, Kittle," one of the girls said finally to the girl who had taken the contract to make the garters. "did you make the badges all of the same size?"

"Why, yes: I didn't think to vary them."

"Well, do they lit your leas?"

"Well, do they lit your leas?"

"Well, then, you can wear 'em. There isn't one in the lot that will fit anybeity else, and as for me. I'm proud of it?" and tears came into the speaker's eyes as she made a dash for her hat and close and started for the hall door.

This was the signal for the dispersing of the crowd. In tenliminutes nolody was left is the place but the girl who took the contract, and she had fifty handseme yellow silk garters in a box which she didn't know what to do with.

The Circle of the Golden Garter hasn't organized yet and its prospects are mighty slim—slimmer than certain other things.

Slight Broadway Incident,

As an illustration of how forgetful men someimes are and of how easily a thing forgotten may be brought to mind, take this incident: Two tall men got out of a four-wheeled cab in front of a Broadway theatre. The last man out paused for a moment to pay the cab hire. The first man, missing his friend as he stepped across the sidewalk, turned and saw him standacross the sidewalk, turned and saw him standing beside the cab feeling in his pocket for
money, with the cubman standing beside him.

"I paid turn once," said the first man.

The second man smiled, took his hand cut
of his pocket, and started on; the cabman
smiled and turned to meant his seat.

Apparently the cab man had quite forgotten
that he had once been paid; but just the mero
turning around of the brist man and his saying
that he had maid, instantly brought that fact to
his remembrance; that is, it did if he really forgot it.

On a High Wheel,

A bleyelist, and a good rider he was too, rode up the Boulevard on Sunday on a high wheel; and so rare a sight has the high wheel now become that more people turned to look at him than at any of the varied throng of riders on the wheel now familiar to the eye.

B

Quaker Wisdom.

"With mirth and laughter let old wrinkles come"-Grow old gracefully-Eat Quaker Oats.



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